

主 编

岳 明 义  
殷 广 荣  
项 昭 义

# 初中英语

第 三 册

CHUZHONG  
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## 目标教学内容与方法

河南大学出版社

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G 633.34/1246.3

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# 初 中 英 语

## 目标教学内容与方法

( 第三册 )

贵录 荣根 编

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**初中英语目标教学内容与方法**  
**(第三册)**

刘玉贵 李留录 编  
姚莲蓉 孙丙振  
责任编辑 吕长发

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河南大学出版社出版  
(开封市明伦街85号)  
河南省新华书店发行  
河南兰考印刷厂印刷

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开本 787×1092毫米 1/32 印张: 5.25 字数: 114千字

1989年9月第1版 1990年7月第2次印刷

印数 25001—35000 定价: 1.40元

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ISBN7—31018—382—6/G·153

## 前 言

目标教学是目前我国教育领域中要大力贯彻实施的一种新思想、新方法。它依据教学大纲的要求，密切从课本实际出发，确定每个单元、每篇课文、每节教学内容的教学目标，并努力使之量化、具体化。这样使“教”与“学”都在目标明确、要求具体的情况下进行活动，能够防止和克服教师在教学中与学生在学中的随意性、盲目性，大大有利于提高教学质量。

按照目标教学的原则，我们组织开封、洛阳、郑州、南阳、信阳等地、市教研室的教研员和优秀教师，认真总结近年来在这方面的实践经验，并在此基础上编写了一套初中各科目标教学内容与方法的教学用书。这套书每个分册均包括四个部分：（一）教学目标；（二）教学要求；（三）例题选讲；（四）达标检测训练。采用该书可以使教师讲授有依据，学生学习训练有目标和测试题，该书是初中教学的重要参考用书。

我们热烈欢迎广大初中教师参加到目标教学的实践活动中来，积极探索，创造经验，努力进一步提高初中各科的教学水平。希望对我们这套教学用书给予批评指正！

编写者

1989年4月

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# Lesson One

## 一. 教学目标

知识分类	知 识 内 容	学习水平 层次		
		识记	理解	应用
语 音	1. 字母e在重读音节中的读音	✓		
	2. 字母组合ee, ea, ie的读音	✓		
	3. 句子重音, 意群, 停顿和语调			✓
单 词 与 短 语	1. 本课有18个生词 2. 本课常用短语: have a swim, go to the cinema, see a film, this after- noon (year, term), next year, do one's lessons, play volleyball, be back at school, look fine, work for the wall- newspaper, do one's best	✓	✓	✓
句 型	1. I'm going to see a film this afternoon. I'm not going to have any lessons.	✓	✓	✓

续表

	2. Are you going to have geography this year?			
	3. What's Jane going to do this evening?			
语法	1. 理解 be going to 的含义, 并掌握其用法和句型(肯定句、否定句、一般疑问句和特殊问句)。 2. 理解 be going to 结构和动词一般现在时态的区别。 3. 学会运用一些时间状语。	✓	✓	✓
课文	1. 课文内容 2. 重点句型: 1) It's September. 2) We're going to have a new subject. 3. 难点句型: 1) It's good to see all my teachers and friends again. 2) I hear physics isn't easy. 3) I think so. 4) They all look fine. 4. 背诵全课文	✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓

## 二、实施目标方法的说明

### (一) 识记

#### 1. 语音

1) 记住字母 e 在重读开音节和重读闭音节中的读音规则:

(1) 在重读开音节中发 [i:] be, these, Chinese

(2) 在重读闭音节中发 [e] set, best, help

2) 记住字母组合 ee, ie, ea 常发 [i:] 的规则。如: see, piece, read; 但是 ea 字母组合在一些单词中也发 [e] 的音, 如: bread, head 等。

#### 2. 单词与短语

记住“单词与短语”一栏所列的短语和本课中的18个生词。生词要求会默写, 读音要正确, 并能在口、笔头中正确使用生词和所列短语。

掌握下列单词、短语和句型的用法:

1) have a swim = swim vi. 游泳 象这样的“have + 名词”的结构, 其意义相当于作宾语的名词相对应的动词。

如:

have a rest = rest 休息一会

have a walk = walk 散步

have a look = look 看一看

而在 I have a book 这样的句子中 have 是“有”的意思, 它和上面由 have 构成的短语的含义是完全不一样的。

2) go to the cinema = go to the film; see a film



意为“看电影”。但要注意“看电视”要说watch TV;

“看书”要说read a book; “看病”要说see a doctor.

3) subject 科目, geography 地理, physics 物理。已学过表示科目的名称的单词还有Chinese汉语, English 英语, maths 数学, drawing 图画, Russian 俄语。

4) volleyball 排球, 是个复合词。已学过表示球类的复合词有football 足球, basketball 篮球。象本课中news-paper 和classroom 和已学过的birthday 和dining-room 都属于复合词。

5) 短语do one's lessons 意思是“做功课”。已学过的类似的短语如: do one's homework, do more speaking, do morning exercises, do some cleaning 等。

6) It 在句子It's September (是九月了)中指时间, 本身无意义, 这是it的一种常见的用法, 又如:

It's Sunday again. 又到星期天了。

It's four o'clock in the afternoon. 下午四点钟。

### 3. 语法

记住be going to句型的肯定, 否定, 一般疑问和特殊问句的句型结构, 并能在会话中熟练应用。

记住be going to和一般现在时态在句型结构和含义上的不同。如:

Do you often go to the cinema? 本句用一般现在时态表示经常反复发生的动作。

I'm going to see a film this afternoon. 本句用be going to结构则表示打算、准备或计划将要做的事情。

注意这一结构中的“be”要根据主语人称和数的变

化而变化。

I am

You are

He is

She is

We are

You are

They are

going to play football.

一般疑问句结构是把肯定句中的am, is或are提到句首, 第一个字母大写, 句尾用“?”, 读时用升调。如:

Are you going to have geography this year?

否定句结构是在肯定句中的am, is或are后加not。如:

I'm not going to have any lessons.

特殊问句结构是把特殊疑问词放在句首, 其后跟一个一般问句, 如:

What's Jane going to do?

另外还应注意, 一般现在时常和often, always, sometimes, usually连用; be going to结构表示将要发生的动作, 所以常和表示将来的时间状语连用。这类时间状语有tomorrow, next week (month, year... )。

## (二) 理解:

1. Yes, I think so. 是的, 我想是这样的。

I think so = I think Kate is going to have geography too. 句中so是代词, 意为“这样, 如此”, 代替上面所说的那句话的内容。

2. They all look fine. 他们的气色都很好。句中look是连系动词，意为“显得，看起来”。形容词fine在句中作表语。look的否定式和疑问式构成举例如下：

They don't look fine.

Does he look happy?

3. It's good to see all my teachers and friends again. 又见到所有的老师和朋友，真是高兴。

句中it是形式主语，真实主语是后面的不定式短语to see all my teachers and friends again。用这种结构的原因在于充当主语的不定式短语太长，因而通常把代词it放在句首，作为形式主语，而把真实主语放在表语后再如：

It's nice to see you here.

4. I hear physics isn't easy. 我听说物理不容易学。  
physics isn't easy是一个从句，作hear的宾语。

“从句”是一个完整的句子，它有自己的主语和谓语。如果它在句中充当宾语就叫做宾语从句。如本课中的以下几句：

..., but Wei Fang says she's going to help me.

My classmates say I draw well.

I think I can do better than last year.

### (三) 应用

1. 会正确使用be going to结构的四种句型进行笔头造句，笔译和会话。

2. 会口、笔头正确使用be going to结构和动词一般现在时态表达自己的意思。

3. 会正确使用be going to和动词一般现在时态进行时态填空，句型转换及完成句子等项练习。

4. 会使用课中生词和短语进行填空和口、笔头造句。

5. 能背诵课文。

### 三、检测题

(一) 在下列每组单词中找出划线部分发音与其它三个不同的单词, 把其标号填入题前括号内 (10%)

( ) 1. A. be B. help

C. these D. sleep

( ) 2. A. read B. easy

C. ready D. speak

( ) 3. A. field B. see

C. peasant D. need

( ) 4. A. film B. cinema

C. subject D. set

( ) 5. A. geography B. tomorrow

C. do D. volleyball

(二) 把划线单词的正确音标填入题前括号内 (10%)

( ) 1. Yes, I think so.

A. [ðɪŋk] B. [θɪŋk] C. [tɪŋk]

( ) 2. Jane needs a piece of paper.

A. [pis] B. [pi:s] C. [pi:z]

( ) 3. Wei Fang says she's going to help

me.

A. [seiz] B. [sez] C. [sæz]

( ) 4. I always work hard at English.

A. ['ɔ:lweiz] B. [ɔ:l'weiz]

C. ['ɔ:lwi:z]

( ) 5. I'm going to do more speaking this

year.

A. ['spi:kiŋ] B. ['spekin]

C. [spi:'kiŋ]

### (三) 用动词的适当形式填空 (28%)

1. My sister \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) well, she \_\_\_\_\_  
(sing) now.

She \_\_\_\_\_ (sing) a new song for her classmates  
tomorrow morning.

2. "\_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (wait) for me?"

"No, I \_\_\_\_\_ (not wait) for you. I \_\_\_\_\_  
(wait) for the doctor."

3. "What \_\_\_\_\_ you \_\_\_\_\_ (do) this afternoon?"

"I \_\_\_\_\_ (do) some reading."

4. The peasants usually \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the

lake. But now they \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the swimming-pool.

Tomorrow they \_\_\_\_\_ (swim) in the swimming-pool, too.

5. "What \_\_\_\_\_ he \_\_\_\_\_ (do) after school?"

"Sometimes he \_\_\_\_\_ (go) to see a film, **da**u sometimes he \_\_\_\_\_ (stay) at home to do his homework.

(四) 用适当的介词填空 (5%)

1. I'm going to work hard \_\_\_\_\_ English.

2. She's good \_\_\_\_\_ maths.

3. It's September, and we're back \_\_\_\_\_ school.

4. My classmates want me to work \_\_\_\_\_ the wall newspaper.

5. Mary doesn't often go \_\_\_\_\_ the cinema.

(五) 完成下列句子 (每空一词) (29%)

1. 今年我们要尽我们最大的努力。

We are going to \_\_\_\_\_ this year.

2. 玛丽总是晚饭后做功课。

Mary \_\_\_\_\_ after supper.

3. 今天下午我们要去游泳。

We \_\_\_\_\_ this afternoon.

4. 李平物理学得不好。他需要帮助, 我打算帮助他。

Li Ping is not \_\_\_\_\_. He \_\_\_\_\_, I'm going to \_\_\_\_\_.

5. 你气色很好。

You \_\_\_\_\_.

6. 看到你真高兴。

It's good \_\_\_\_\_.

7. 我总是放学后做功课。

I always \_\_\_\_\_ after school.

(六) 根据实际情况回答下列问题, 要求语法正确。

(18%)

1. What are you going to do this afternoon?

2. What is your mother going to do this Sunday?

3. What are your classmates going to do tomorrow afternoon?

4. Are you going to see a film this evening?

5. Do you often go to the cinema?

6. Who often goes to the cinema?

# Lesson Two

## 一、教学目标

知识分类	知 识 内 容	学习水平 层次		
		识记	理解	应用
语 音	1.字母 a 在重读音节中的 读音 规则	✓		
	2.字母组合ay的读音规则	✓		
	3.句子重音、意群、停顿和语调			✓
单 词 与 短 语	1.本课有 17个生词, 注意 talk 和 get的用法 2.本课常用短语: the day after tomorrow, this Sunday morning, next Sunday afternoon, have a match, on the play ground, at the Children's Palace, have a meeting, have a talk, give a talk, watch a match, in the Capital Stadium,	✓	✓	✓



## 续表

	between a Japanese team and a Chinese team, of course, by the way, get sth. back from sb, far from, had better			
句型	1. When are you going to do your homework? 2. Where are they going to have a match? 3. Who's going to give the talk?	✓	✓	✓
语法	1. be going to 结构的特殊问句 2. be going to 和动词现在进行时的区别	✓	✓	✓
课文	1. 课文内容。 2. 重点句型: 1) What are you going to do tomorrow? 2) Who are you going to play? 3. 难点句型; 1) You want to go, don't you? 2) I'd better go and look	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓